|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Experimental****groups** |  | **total cells****(x 106)** | **macrophages****(%)** | **lymphocytes****(%)** | **neutrophils****(%)** | **eosinophils****(%)** |
| SalineBLMBLM + SB216763 | n=5/experimentn=5/experimentn=5/experiment |  1.7 ± 0.87.9 ± 4.3Ψ2.6 ± 1.8\* | 96 ± 1.262 ± 4.887 ± 6.4\*\* | 4 ± 3.226 ± 7.011 ± 6.1\* | -10 ± 6.32 ± 1.5 | -2 ± 1.5- |

**Supplementary table 1.**

We performed total cell count of BALF recovered at day + 7 from mice of each experimental group. Total cell number significantly increased in BLM-instilled mice compared to control mice instilled with saline (p < 0.05). Moreover, the co-treatment of BLM-instilled mice with SB216763 significantly reduced total cell number of the BALF (p < 0.05). When evaluating BALF cell composition, macrophages represented the main cell population in control mice, as expected; in contrast, mice exposed to BLM showed a strong increase of lymphocyte percentage as well as the detectability of the two sub-populations of neutrophils and eosinophils. The inhibition of GSK-3 with SB216763 significantly reduced the lymphocyte percentage (p < 0.01), with a recovery of the physiological percentage of macrophages. This finding was in accordance with our previously published data of flow cytometric analysis, showing how the inhibition of GSK-3 induced a reduction in CD3+ T lymphocyte percentage at day + 7. (Gurrieri et al., 2010) An observed reduction of neutrophil and eosinophil percentage was not statistically significant.